## LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-first Legislature

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First Regular Session - 2011

## IN THE SENATE

## SENATE BILL NO. 1005

## BY JUDICIARY AND RULES COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONS ACT; AMENDING SECTION 20-501, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS; AMENDING SECTION 20-502, IDAHO CODE, TO DEFINE A TERM AND TO REVISE DEF-INITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-503, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE OBSOLETE LAN-GUAGE; AMENDING SECTION 20-504, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS WITH ADDITIONAL DUTIES, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND TO REMOVE OBSOLETE LANGUAGE; AMENDING SECTION 20-504A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO STATE JUVENILE CORRECTIONS CENTERS, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVI-SIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND TO REMOVE A DEFINITION; AMENDING SECTION 20-505, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONS ACT AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL COR-RECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-507, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COURT'S RETENTION OF JURISDICTION AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORREC-TIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-508, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-509, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-511, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-511A, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-515, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-516, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE AND PROVIDE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE APPREHENSION, RELEASE AND DE-TENTION OF JUVENILES AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-517, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO DETENTION ACCOMMODATIONS FOR JU-VENILE OFFENDERS; AMENDING SECTION 20-518, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY AND TO REQUIRE ADDITIONAL STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES; AMENDING SECTION 20-520, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVI-SIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO SENTENCING A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-521, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-522, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-524, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER AND TO REMOVE CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS AND DECREES; AMENDING SECTION 20-524A, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-525, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-525A, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SEC-

TION 20-526, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS; AMENDING SECTION 20-528, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SEC-TION 20-530, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS; AMENDING SECTION 20-531, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS; AMENDING SEC-TION 20-532, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-532A, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SEC-TION 20-533, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-533A, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SEC-TION 20-535, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS; AMENDING SECTION 20-539A, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER; AMENDING SECTION 20-542, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVE-NILE OFFENDERS; AMENDING SECTION 20-547, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE OBSOLETE LANGUAGE; AMENDING SECTION 20-548, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS; AMENDING SECTION 20-549, IDAHO CODE, TO CLARIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO A JUVENILE OFFENDER AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO CURFEW VIOLATIONS; AND AMENDING SECTION 39-1202, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

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SECTION 1. That Section 20-501, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

LEGISLATIVE INTENT. (1) It is the policy of the state of Idaho that the juvenile corrections system will be based on the following principles: accountability; community protection; and competency development. Where a juvenile has been found to be within the purview of the juvenile corrections act, the court shall impose a sentence that will protect the community, hold the juvenile offender accountable for his actions, and assist the juvenile offender in developing skills to become a contributing member of a diverse community. It is the further policy of the state of Idaho that the parents or other legal guardians of the juvenile offender participate in the accomplishment of these goals through participation in counseling and treatment designed to develop positive parenting skills and an understanding of the family's role in the juvenile's offender's behavior. It is the further intent of the legislature that the parents or legal guardians of the juvenile offender be held accountable, where appropriate, through monetary reimbursement for supervision and confinement of the juvenile offender, and restitution to victims of the juvenile's offender's delinquent acts. In enacting this legislation, the legislature finds that the juvenile corrections system should encompass the following aspects: ment, community programs, observation and assessment programs, probation services, secure facilities, after-care and assistance to counties for juveniles offenders not committed to the custody of the department of juvenile corrections.

(2) The following is a brief description of what the legislature intends to become the components of Idaho's juvenile corrections system:

- (a) Probation. Probation officers would have twenty-four (24) hour on call responsibility for juveniles offenders and would monitor their activities on a continual basis. Probation officers would be responsible for assisting juveniles offenders and their families in accessing counseling or treatment resources, close supervision of juveniles offenders' activities, supervision of restitution and coordination of other services provided to juveniles offenders. Juvenile offenders ordered into the custody of the department of juvenile corrections would be monitored by a county probation officer.
- (b) Day treatment. Day treatment programs would be time limited non-residential treatment and educational programs. Included in these programs would be trackers who would provide intensive supervision of juveniles offenders through daily contact and by counseling juveniles offenders regarding employment, education, courts, family and life skills. Nonresidential alcohol and drug programs would provide outpatient assessment and counseling for juveniles offenders with substance abuse problems.
- <u>(c)</u> Community programs. It is intended that community programs would exist throughout the state to provide twenty-four (24) hour residential supervision and treatment options to juveniles <u>offenders</u> in close proximity to their families and their community. It is intended that these programs would strengthen the juvenile's <u>offender's</u> relationship with family, engender a commitment to school and employment, promote the development of competency and life skills and help juveniles <u>offenders</u> generalize appropriate behavior into their environment.
- (d) Observation and assessment. Regional observation and assessment centers would be provided, either directly or on a contract basis, to conduct observation and assessment of the juvenile <u>offender</u> in a short-term residential experience. It is intended that these programs would maintain standardized home and daily routines with intensive daily programming.
- (e) Secure facilities. Secure facilities would provide secure confinement, discipline, education and treatment of the most seriously delinquent juveniles offenders. Programs at the secure facilities would be designed to help juveniles offenders recognize accountability for delinquent behavior by confronting and eliminating delinquent norms, criminal thinking and antisocial behavior and making restitution to victims through community service or other restitution programs.
- (3) It is the further intent of the legislature that the primary purpose of this act is to provide a continuum of programs which emphasize the juvenile offender's accountability for his actions while assisting him in the development of skills necessary to function effectively and positively in the community in a manner consistent with public safety. These services and programs will individualize treatment and control of the juvenile offender for the benefit of the juvenile offender and the protection of society. It is legislative intent that the department of juvenile corrections be operated within the framework of the following principles to accomplish this mission:

- $(\frac{1}{2})$  Provide humane, disciplined confinement to a juvenile <u>offender</u> who presents a danger to the community.
- (2b) Strengthen opportunities for the juvenile's offender's development of competency and life skills by expanding the juvenile's offender's access to applicable programs and community resources.
- $(3\underline{c})$  Hold juveniles <u>offenders</u> accountable for their delinquent behavior through such means as victim restitution, community service programs and the sharing of correctional costs.
- $(4\underline{d})$  Invoke the participation of the juvenile offender's parent or legal guardian in assisting the juvenile <u>offender</u> to recognize and accept responsibility for his delinquent or other antisocial behavior and hold the parent or legal guardian accountable, where appropriate, through the payment of detention costs and restitution to victims and through attendance at programs for the development of positive parenting skills designed to promote a functional relationship between the juvenile offender and his family.
- (5e) Develop efficient and effective juvenile correctional programs within the framework of professional correctional standards, legislative intent and available resources.
- $(\frac{6}{1})$  Provide for a diversity of innovative and effective programs through research on delinquent behavior and the continuous evaluation of correctional programs.
- (7g) Assist counties in developing meaningful programs for juveniles offenders who have come into the juvenile corrections system but who have not been committed to the custody of the department of juvenile corrections.
- $(\underline{8h})$  Provide programs to increase public awareness of the mission of the juvenile corrections system and encourage public participation in developing an effective juvenile corrections system designed to aid in reducing juvenile crime in this state.
- $(9\underline{i})$  Develop and maintain a statewide juvenile offender information system.
- SECTION 2. That Section 20-502, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-502. DEFINITIONS. When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
  - (1) "Adult" means a person eighteen (18) years of age or older.
  - (2) "Commit" means to transfer legal custody.
- (3) "Community-based program" means an in-home confinement program or a nonsecure or staff secure residential or nonresidential program operated to supervise and provide competency development to juvenile offenders in the least restrictive setting, consistent with public safety, operated by the state or under contract with the state or by the county.
- (4) "Contract provider" means a residential or nonresidential program under contract with the department to supervise juvenile offenders in department custody, provide accountability and competency development in the least restrictive setting, consistent with public safety.
- (5) "Court" means any district court within the state of Idaho, or magistrate's division thereof.

- (56) "Department" means the state department of juvenile corrections.
- (67) "Detention" means the temporary placement of juveniles who require secure custody for their own or the community's protection in physically restricting facilities.
- (7) "Detention center" means a facility established pursuant to sections 20-517 and 20-518, Idaho Code.
- (8) "Director" means the director of the department of juvenile corrections.
- (9) "Diversion" means the utilization of local community resources, churches, counseling for the juvenile <u>offender</u> and/or family, substance abuse counseling, informal probation, community service work, voluntary restitution, or any other available service or program as an alternative to the filing of a petition with the juvenile court.
  - (10) "Judge" means a district judge or a magistrate.

- (11) "Juvenile" means a person less than eighteen (18) years of age or who was less than eighteen (18) years of age at the time of any <u>alleged</u> act, omission or status <del>bringing the person within the purview of this chapter</del>.
- (12) "Juvenile corrections correctional center" means any state-operated secure residential facility wherever located or facility operated under contract with the state that provides twenty-four (24) hour supervision and confinement for juvenile offenders committed to the custody of the department.
- (13) "Juvenile detention center" means a secure facility established pursuant to the provisions of sections 20-517 and 20-518, Idaho Code, and that complies with IDAPA 05.01.02.
- $(13\underline{4})$  "Juvenile offender" means a person under the age of eighteen (18) years, committed by the court to the custody, care and jurisdiction of the department for confinement in a secure or community-based facility following adjudication for a delinquent act which would constitute a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult or who was under the age of eighteen (18) years at the time of any act, omission or status, and who has been adjudicated as being within the purview of this chapter.
- (145) "Legal custody" means the relationship created by the court's decree which imposes upon the custodian responsibilities of physical possession of the juvenile <u>offender</u>, the duty to protect, train and discipline him and to provide him with food, shelter, education and ordinary medical care.
- $(15\underline{6})$  "Legal guardian" means a person appointed as guardian of a minor under the laws of Idaho. For the purposes of this chapter, legal guardian does not include and shall not be construed to include the owner, operator or the agent of an owner or operator of a detention center, observation and assessment center, secure facility, residential facility or other facility having temporary or long-term physical custody of the juvenile offender.
- (167) "Observation and assessment program" means any state-operated or purchased service program responsible for temporary custody of juvenile offenders for observation and assessment.
- (178) "Secure facility" means any architecturally secure state-operated <u>residential</u> facility or facility operated under contract with the state which provides twenty-four (24) hour supervision and confinement for juvenile offenders committed to the custody of the department.

(189) "Staff secure facility" means a <u>non-architecturally secure</u> residential facility with awake staff twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week for intensive supervision of juveniles offenders.

- (20) "Status offense" means an act that is a criminal offense based solely on the fact that the person committing the act is a juvenile. Status offenses include, but are not limited to, running away from or being beyond control of parents, a guardian or a legal custodian, truancy, possession of alcohol or tobacco and curfew violations.
- (1921) "Work program" means a public service work project which employs juvenile offenders at a reasonable wage for the purpose of reimbursing victims of the juvenile offender's delinquent behavior.
- SECTION 3. That Section 20-503, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-503. DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS CREATED -- APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR -- POWERS AND DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT. (1) The department of juvenile corrections is hereby created. The department shall, for the purposes of section 20, article IV, of the constitution of the state of Idaho, be an executive department of the state government.
- (2) The department shall be under the control and supervision of a director, who shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. The director shall exercise all of the powers and duties necessary to carry out the proper administration of the department and may delegate duties to employees and officers of the department. The director shall have the authority to employ an attorney or attorneys to provide legal services to the department and such managers, assistants, clerical staff and other employees necessary to the proper functioning and administration of the department.
- (3) The department of juvenile corrections shall be composed of such administrative units as may be established by the director for the proper and efficient administration of the powers and duties assigned to the director or the department. The director shall appoint an administrator for each administrative unit within the department.
- (4) The director shall have full power and authority to do all things necessary to establish and provide for the administration and operation of the department of juvenile corrections and to accomplish an orderly transition to the department of juvenile corrections and the counties of the duties and responsibilities for juvenile offenders and the juvenile justice system being performed by the department of health and welfare. It is intended that the director and staff of the department of health and welfare work cooperatively with the director and staff of the department of juvenile corrections and the counties in this effort, while continuing with their duties to juvenile offenders in the custody of the department of health and welfare until the official transfer of such duties to the department of juvenile corrections and the counties on October 1, 1995.
- (5) Effective October 1, 1995, all existing commitments to the department of health and welfare made pursuant to section 16-1814(1)6., Idaho Code, are hereby transferred to the department of juvenile corrections. All powers, duties and functions with respect to those commitments are hereby transferred from the department of health and welfare to the department of

juvenile corrections. The director of the department of juvenile corrections shall have all the powers and duties as may have been or could have been exercised by his predecessors in law pursuant to these commitments and he shall be the successor in law to those commitment duties without regard to the language of individual judicial orders of commitment for the juveniles.

SECTION 4. That Section 20-504, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-504. DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS. (1) The department shall have jurisdiction over all juveniles  $\underline{\text{offenders}}$  committed to it pursuant to chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code.
- (2) The department shall have legal custody over all juvenile offenders committed to it by the courts of this state for confinement. The department shall not have legal guardianship of any juvenile offender.
- (3) The department is responsible for all juvenile offenders committed to it by the courts of this state for confinement. The department shall also establish minimum standards for detention, care and certification of approved detention facilities based upon such standards.
- (34) The department shall establish and administer all secure residential facilities including all state juvenile corrections centers.
- $(4\underline{5})$  The department shall make all decisions regarding placement of juvenile offenders committed to it in the most appropriate program for supervision and treatment.
- (56) The department shall establish an observation and assessment process for juvenile offenders committed to it by a court.
- (67) The department shall establish liaison services with the counties or within the department's regions.
- (78) The department may establish and operate work programs designed to employ juvenile offenders <u>committed to it</u> in public service work projects for the purpose of reimbursing victims of the juvenile offender's delinquent behavior.
- (89) The department is hereby authorized and may place juveniles offenders committed to it pursuant to this chapter in a community-based or private program; provided, that the person, agency or association operating the facility or program has been approved and has otherwise complied with all applicable state and local laws.
- $(9\underline{10})$  The department shall establish minimum standards for the operation of all private residential and nonresidential facilities and programs which provide services to juvenile offenders <u>committed to the department</u>. The standards shall be no more stringent than standards imposed for facilities operated by the department or for detention facilities operated by counties.
- (101) The department shall provide technical assistance to counties establishing research-based programs for juveniles offenders who either have been found to come under the purview of this chapter or who have had their case informally diverted pursuant to section 20-511, Idaho Code, and who have not been committed to the legal custody of the department.
- $(1\frac{1}{2})$  The department shall have authority to adopt such administrative rules pursuant to the procedures provided in chapter 52, title 67, Idaho

Code, as are deemed necessary or appropriate for the functioning of the department and the implementation and administration of this act.

- (123) Subject to any competitive bidding requirements otherwise provided by law, the department shall have authority to enter into contracts with a private association or organization or other public agency or organization for the inspection and licensure of detention facilities.
- $(13\underline{4})$  Subject to any competitive bidding requirements otherwise provided by law, the department shall have authority to enter into contracts with private providers or local governmental agencies for the confinement or other permanent or temporary placement of juveniles of enders committed to its custody.
- (145) The department shall have authority to apply for, receive and expend federal funds, subject to appropriation by the legislature. The department shall have authority to establish guidelines for and administer the distribution of state juvenile corrections act funds to counties for the employment and training of county probation officers, the establishment of secure and nonsecure residential or nonresidential facilities and programs for juvenile offenders. The department may require that a county provide matching funds as a condition of receiving juvenile corrections act funds. The department, by rule, in cooperation with the courts and the counties, shall establish uniform standards for county juvenile probation services, as well as qualifications for and standards for the training of juvenile probation officers.
- (15) All of the powers and duties imposed upon or granted to the director of the department of health and welfare or the board of health and welfare pursuant to chapter 18, title 16, Idaho Code, are hereby transferred to the director of the department of juvenile corrections. The director shall have all such powers and duties as may have been or could have been exercised by his predecessors in law with respect to chapter 18, title 16, Idaho Code, and shall be the successor in law to all contractual obligations entered into by his predecessor in law.
- SECTION 5. That Section 20-504A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-504A. STATE JUVENILE CORRECTIONS CENTERS -- PURPOSES -- POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE DIRECTOR. (1) The purposes of a juvenile corrections center shall be:
  - (a) The care, control and competency development of adjudicated juvenile offenders meeting standards for admission as adopted by the Idaho supreme court;
  - (b) The provision pursuant to agreement with the counties of detention services for juveniles of enders subject to administrative or court order;
  - (c) The provision of observation and assessment services for juveniles offenders committed to the department of juvenile corrections; and
  - (d) To accept for placement those individuals sentenced to a state juvenile corrections center by a district court, or pursuant to agreement with the board of correction, subsequent to waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction.

- (2) The department shall administer and provide general oversight of all state juvenile corrections centers and any other secure or nonsecure facilities <u>holding juvenile offenders committed to it</u> as required by the juvenile corrections act.
- (3) The department shall assure that the educational programs of state juvenile corrections centers are in compliance with educational standards for secure juvenile facilities which are approved by the Idaho state board of education or an accrediting association recognized by the Idaho state board of education.
- (4) The department shall have the power to promulgate rules in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, for the administration and operation of state juvenile corrections centers.
  - (5) The director shall have the power:

- (a) To employ, fix the salary and prescribe the duties of a superintendent for each juvenile corrections center. The superintendent shall be a nonclassified employee and shall serve at the pleasure of the director. With the advice of the director, the superintendent may appoint and prescribe the duties of assistants, instructors, specialists and other employees required for the operation of the center;
- (b) To remove any employee of a juvenile corrections center for cause  $\underline{\text{or}}$  as allowed by chapter 53, title 67, Idaho Code;
- (c) To ensure that all teachers, except specialists, hold teaching certificates issued under the authority of the state board of education which are valid for the grades and subjects taught. All specialists shall hold diplomas from an accredited school of their specialty;
- (d) To have, at all times, general supervision and control of all property, real and personal, appertaining to the center, and to insure the same; and
- (e) To expend tax moneys appropriated, or otherwise placed to the credit of the center for maintenance and operation and to account for the same as prescribed by law.
- (6) Wherever the term "State Youth Training Center" or "State Youth Services Center" shall appear in the Idaho Code it shall mean any state juvenile corrections center.
- SECTION 6. That Section 20-505, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-505. JURISDICTION. Subject to the prior jurisdiction of the United States, the court shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction over any juvenile and over any adult who was a juvenile at the time of any act, omission or status, in the county in which the juvenile resides, or in the county in which the act, omission or status allegedly took place, in the following cases:
- (1) Where the act, omission or status occurs in the state of Idaho and is prohibited by federal, state, local or municipal law or ordinance by reason of minority only;
- (2) Where the act or omission occurs in the state of Idaho and is a violation of any federal, state, local or municipal law or ordinance which would be a crime if committed by an adult;

(3) Concerning any juvenile where the juvenile comes under the purview of the interstate compact  $\frac{1}{1}$  juveniles as set forth in chapter 19, title 16, Idaho Code;

- (4) This chapter shall not apply to juvenile violators of beer, wine or other alcohol and tobacco laws; except that a juvenile violator under the age of eighteen (18) years at the time of the violation may, at the discretion of the court, be treated under the provisions of this chapter;
- (5) This chapter shall not apply to the <del>violent</del> juvenile offenders who are transferred for criminal prosecution as adults, as defined in this chapter;
- (6) This chapter shall not apply to juvenile violators of traffic, watercraft, fish and game, failure to obey a misdemeanor citation and criminal contempt laws; except that a juvenile violator under the age of eighteen (18) years at the time of such violation may, at the discretion of the court, be treated under the provisions of this chapter;
- (7) This chapter shall not apply to juvenile sex offenders who violate the provisions of section 18-8414, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 7. That Section 20-507, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-507. RETENTION OF JURISDICTION. Jurisdiction obtained by the court in the case of a juvenile <u>offender</u> shall be retained by it for the purposes of this act until he becomes twenty-one (21) years of age, unless terminated prior thereto. If a juvenile <u>offender</u> under the jurisdiction of the court and after attaining eighteen (18) years of age, is charged with a <u>felony crime</u>, he shall be treated as any other adult offender. If a person eighteen (18) years of age or older already under court jurisdiction is convicted of a <u>felony crime</u>, that conviction shall terminate the jurisdiction of the court, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit any court from proceeding as provided in section 20-508(2), Idaho Code.
- SECTION 8. That Section 20-508, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-508. WAIVER OF JURISDICTION AND TRANSFER TO OTHER COURTS. (1) After the filing of a petition and after full investigation and hearing, the court may waive jurisdiction under the juvenile corrections act over the juvenile and order that the juvenile be held for adult criminal proceedings when:
  - (a) A juvenile is alleged to have committed any of the crimes enumerated in section 20-509, Idaho Code; or
  - (b) A juvenile is alleged to have committed an act other than those enumerated in section 20-509, Idaho Code, after the child became fourteen (14) years of age which would be a crime if committed by an adult; or
  - (c) An adult at the time of the filing of the petition is alleged to have committed an act prior to his having become eighteen (18) years of age which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and the court finds that the adult is not committable to an institution for people with intellectual disabilities or mental illness, is not treatable in any available institution or facility available to the state designed for

the care and treatment of juveniles, or that the safety of the community requires the adult continue under restraint; or

- (d) An adult already under the jurisdiction of the court is alleged to have committed a crime while an adult.
- (2) A motion to waive jurisdiction under the juvenile corrections act and prosecute a juvenile under the criminal law may be made by the prosecuting attorney, the juvenile, or by motion of the court upon its own initiative. The motion shall be in writing and contain the grounds and reasons in support thereof.
- (3) Upon the filing of a motion to waive jurisdiction under the juvenile corrections act, the court shall enter an order setting the motion for hearing at a time and date certain and shall order a full and complete investigation of the circumstances of the alleged offense to be conducted by county probation, or such other agency or investigation officer designated by the court.
- (4) Upon setting the time for the hearing upon the motion to waive jurisdiction, the court shall give written notice of said hearing to the juvenile, and the parents, guardian or custodian of the juvenile, and the prosecuting attorney, at least ten (10) days before the date of the hearing, or a lesser period stipulated by the parties, and such notice shall inform the juvenile and the parents, guardian or custodian of the juvenile of their right to court appointed counsel. Service of the notice shall be made in the manner prescribed for service of a summons under section 20-512, Idaho Code.
- (5) The hearing upon the motion to waive jurisdiction shall be held in the same manner as an evidentiary hearing upon the original petition and shall be made part of the record.
- (6) If as a result of the hearing on the motion to waive jurisdiction the court shall determine that jurisdiction should not be waived, the petition shall be processed in the customary manner as a juvenile corrections act proceeding. However, in the event the court determines, as a result of the hearing, that juvenile corrections act jurisdiction should be waived and the juvenile should be prosecuted under the criminal laws of the state of Idaho, the court shall enter findings of fact and conclusions of law upon which it bases such decision together with a decree waiving juvenile corrections act jurisdiction and binding the juvenile over to the authorities for prosecution under the criminal laws of the state of Idaho.
- (7) No motion to waive juvenile corrections act jurisdiction shall be recognized, considered, or heard by the court in the same case once the court has entered an order or decree in that case that said juvenile has come within the purview of the juvenile corrections act, and all subsequent proceedings after the decree finding the juvenile within the purview of the act must be under and pursuant to the act and not as a criminal proceeding.
- (8) In considering whether or not to waive juvenile court jurisdiction over the juvenile, the juvenile court shall consider the following factors:
  - (a) The seriousness of the offense and whether the protection of the community requires isolation of the juvenile beyond that afforded by juvenile facilities;
  - (b) Whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner;

- (c) Whether the alleged offense was against persons or property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons;
- (d) The maturity of the juvenile as determined by considerations of his home, environment, emotional attitude, and pattern of living;
- (e) The juvenile's record and previous history of contacts with the juvenile corrections system;
- (f) The likelihood that the juvenile will develop competency and life skills to become a contributing member of the community by use of facilities and resources available to the court;
- (g) The amount of weight to be given to each of the factors listed in subsection (8) of this section is discretionary with the court, and a determination that the juvenile is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law may be based on any one (1) or a combination of the factors set forth above, which shall be recited in the order of waiver.
- (9) If the court does not waive jurisdiction and order a juvenile or adult held for criminal proceedings, the court in a county other than the juvenile's or adult's home county, after entering a decree that the juvenile or adult is within the purview of this chapter, may certify the case for sentencing to the court of the county in which the juvenile offender or adult resides upon being notified that the receiving court is willing to accept transfer. In the event of a transfer, which should be made unless the court finds it contrary to the interest of the juvenile offender or adult, the jurisdiction of the receiving court shall attach to the same extent as if the court had original jurisdiction.
- (10) Upon conviction of a juvenile <u>offender</u> held for adult criminal proceedings under this section, the sentencing judge may, if a finding is made that adult sentencing measures would be inappropriate:
  - (a) Sentence the convicted person in accordance with the juvenile sentencing options set forth in this chapter; or
  - (b) Sentence the convicted person to the county jail or to the custody of the state board of correction but suspend the sentence or withhold judgment pursuant to section 19-2601, Idaho Code, and commit the defendant to the custody of the department of juvenile corrections for an indeterminate period of time in accordance with section 20-520(1)(r), Idaho Code. The court, in its discretion, may order that the suspended sentence or withheld judgment be conditioned upon the convicted person's full compliance with all reasonable program requirements of the department of juvenile corrections. Such a sentence may also set terms of probation, which may be served under the supervision of county juvenile probation. However, in no event may the total of the actual time spent by the convicted person in the custody of the department plus any adult sentence imposed by the court exceed the maximum period of imprisonment that could be imposed on an adult convicted of the same crime.
  - (c) If a convicted person is given a suspended sentence or withheld judgment conditioned upon the convicted person's compliance with all reasonable program requirements of the department pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection, and if the department reasonably believes that the convicted person is failing to comply with all reasonable program requirements, the department may petition the sentencing court to

revoke the commitment to the department and transfer the convicted person to the county jail or to the custody of the state board of correction for the remainder of the sentence.

SECTION 9. That Section 20-509, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-509. VIOLENT OFFENSES, CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES VIOLATIONS NEAR SCHOOLS AND OFFENDERS. (1) Any juvenile, age fourteen (14) years to age eighteen (18) years, who is alleged to have committed any of the following crimes or any person under age fourteen (14) years who is alleged to have committed any of the following crimes and, pursuant to section 20-508, Idaho Code, has been ordered by the court to be held for adult criminal proceedings:
  - (a) Murder of any degree or attempted murder;
  - (b) Robbery;

- (c) Rape as defined in section 18-6101, Idaho Code;
- (d) Male rape as defined in section 18-6108, Idaho Code;
- (e) Forcible sexual penetration by the use of a foreign object;
- (f) Infamous crimes against nature, committed by force or violence;
- (g) Mayhem;
- (h) Assault or battery with the intent to commit any of the above serious felonies;
- (i) A violation of the provisions of section 37-2732(a)(1)(A), (B) or (C), Idaho Code, when the violation occurred on or within one thousand (1,000) feet of the property of any public or private primary or secondary school, or in those portions of any building, park, stadium or other structure or grounds which were, at the time of the violation, being used for an activity sponsored by or through such a school;
- (j) Arson in the first degree and aggravated arson; shall be charged, arrested and proceeded against by complaint, indictment or information as an adult. All other felonies or misdemeanors charged in the complaint, indictment or information, which are based on the same act or transaction or on one (1) or more acts or transactions as the violent or controlled substances offense shall similarly be charged, arrested and proceeded against as an adult. Any juvenile proceeded against pursuant to this section shall be accorded all constitutional rights, including bail and trial by jury, and procedural safeguards as if that juvenile were an adult defendant.
- (2) Once a juvenile has been formally charged or indicted pursuant to this section or has been transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult pursuant to the waiver provisions of section 20-508, Idaho Code, or this section, the juvenile shall be held in a county jail or other adult prison facility unless the court, after finding good cause, orders otherwise.
- (3) Except as otherwise allowed by subsection (4) of this section, once a juvenile offender has been found to have committed the offense for which the juvenile offender was charged, indicted or transferred pursuant to this section or section 20-508, Idaho Code, or has been found guilty or pled guilty to a lesser offense or amended charge growing out of or included within the original charge, whether or not such lesser offense or amended charge is included within the acts enumerated in subsection (1) of this section, the juvenile offender shall thereafter be handled in every respect as

an adult. For any subsequent violation of Idaho law, the juvenile  $\frac{\text{offender}}{\text{shall be handled in every respect as an adult.}}$ 

- (4) Upon the conviction of a juvenile <u>offender</u> pursuant to this section, the sentencing judge may, if a finding is made that adult sentencing measures would be inappropriate:
  - (a) Sentence the convicted person in accordance with the juvenile sentencing options set forth in this chapter; or
  - (b) Sentence the convicted person to the county jail or to the custody of the state board of correction but suspend the sentence or withhold judgment pursuant to section 19-2601, Idaho Code, and commit the defendant to the custody of the department of juvenile corrections for an indeterminate period of time in accordance with section 20-520(1)(r), Idaho Code. The court, in its discretion, may order that the suspended sentence or withheld judgment be conditioned upon the convicted person's full compliance with all reasonable program requirements of the department of juvenile corrections. Such a sentence may also set terms of probation, which may be served under the supervision of county juvenile probation. However, in no event may the total of the actual time spent by the convicted person in the custody of the department plus any adult sentence imposed by the court exceed the maximum period of imprisonment that could be imposed on an adult convicted of the same crime.
  - (c) If a convicted person is given a suspended sentence or withheld judgment conditioned upon the convicted person's compliance with all reasonable program requirements of the department pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection, and if the department reasonably believes that the convicted person is failing to comply with all reasonable program requirements, the department may petition the sentencing court to revoke the commitment to the department and transfer the convicted person to the county jail or to the custody of the state board of correction for the remainder of the sentence.

SECTION 10. That Section 20-511, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

DIVERSION OR INFORMAL DISPOSITION OF THE PETITION. (1) Prior 20-511. to the filing of any petition under this act, the prosecuting attorney may request a preliminary inquiry from the county probation officer to determine whether the interest of the public or the juvenile requires a formal court proceeding. If court action is not required, the prosecuting attorney may utilize the diversion process and refer the case directly to the county probation officer or a community-based diversion program for informal probation and counseling. If community service is going to be utilized pursuant to this subsection, the prosecuting attorney shall collect a fee of sixty cents (60¢) per hour for each hour of community service work the juvenile is going to perform and remit the fee to the state insurance fund for the purpose of securing worker's compensation insurance for the juvenile offender performing community service. However, if a county is self-insured and provides worker's compensation insurance for persons performing community service pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, then remittance to the state insurance fund is not required.

- (2) After the petition has been filed and where, at the admission or denial hearing, the juvenile <u>offender</u> admits to the allegations contained in the petition, the court may decide to make an informal adjustment of the petition. Informal adjustment includes, but is not limited to:
  - (a) Reprimand of the juvenile offender;
  - (b) Informal supervision with the probation department;
  - (c) Community service work;

- (d) Restitution to the victim;
- (e) Participation in a community-based diversion program.
- (3) Information uniquely identifying the juvenile <u>offender</u>, the offense, and the type of program utilized shall be forwarded to the department. This information shall be maintained by the department in a statewide juvenile offender information system. Access to the information shall be controlled by the department, subject to the provisions of section 9-342, Idaho Code.

Such informal adjustment of the petition shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Idaho juvenile rules. When an informal adjustment is made pursuant to this section and the juvenile <u>offender</u> is to perform community service work, the court shall assess the juvenile <u>offender</u> a fee of sixty cents (60¢) per hour for each hour of community service work the juvenile <u>offender</u> is to perform. This fee shall be remitted by the court to the state insurance fund for the purpose of securing worker's compensation insurance for the juvenile <u>offender</u> performing community service. However, if a county is self-insured and provides worker's compensation insurance for persons performing community service pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, then remittance to the state insurance fund is not required.

SECTION 11. That Section 20-511A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-511A. MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS OF TREATMENT. (1) A judge of any court shall order the department of health and welfare to submit appropriate mental health assessments and a plan of treatment for the court's approval if at any stage of a proceeding under this chapter or the child protective act, chapter 16, title 16, Idaho Code, a judge has reason to believe, based upon the record and proceedings of the court or upon an affidavit of a party, state or county agency or any person having physical custody of the juvenile or juvenile offender, that the juvenile or juvenile offender:
  - (a) Is suffering a substantial increase or persistence of a serious emotional disturbance as defined in section 16-2403, Idaho Code, which impairs his or her ability to comply with the orders and directives of the court, or which presents a risk to the juvenile's his or her safety or well-being or the safety of others; and
  - (b) Such condition has not been adequately addressed with supportive services and/or corrective measures previously provided to the juvenile, or the juvenile's needs with respect to the serious emotional disturbance are not being met or have not been met.
- (2) The court may convene a screening team consisting of representatives from the department of health and welfare, county probation, local school officials, teen early intervention specialists as provided for under section 16-2404A, Idaho Code, the department of juvenile corrections

and/or other agencies or persons designated by the court to review the plan of treatment and provide written recommendations to the court. Parents and guardians of the juvenile <u>or juvenile offender</u>, if available, shall be included in the screening team and consulted with regard to the plan of treatment.

- (3) If the court, after receiving the mental health assessment and plan of treatment submitted by the department of health and welfare and any recommendations from the screening team, determines that additional information is necessary to determine whether the conditions set forth in subsections (1) (a) and (1) (b) of this section are present, or to determine an appropriate plan of treatment for the juvenile or juvenile offender, the court may order an evaluation and/or recommendations for treatment to be furnished by a psychiatrist, licensed physician or licensed psychologist, with the expenses of such evaluation and/or recommendations to be borne by the department of health and welfare.
- (4) If the court concludes that the conditions set forth in subsections (1) (a) and (1) (b) of this section are present, the plan of treatment, as approved by the court, shall be entered into the record as an order of the court. The department of health and welfare shall provide mental health treatment as designated by the approved plan of treatment. If in-patient or residential treatment is required as part of the plan of treatment, the court shall hold a hearing on whether to order such treatment unless the hearing is waived by the juvenile or juvenile offender and the juvenile's his or her parents or guardians. The court may order parents, legal guardians or custodians to adhere to the treatment designated in the plan of treatment. Representatives from the department of health and welfare, county probation, local school officials, teen early intervention specialists as provided for under section 16-2404A, Idaho Code, the department of juvenile corrections and/or other agencies or persons designated by the court shall attend case review hearings as scheduled by the court.
- (5) All costs associated with assessment and treatment shall be the responsibility of the parents of the juvenile or juvenile offender according to their ability to pay based upon the sliding fee scale established pursuant to section 16-2433, Idaho Code. The financial obligation of the family shall be determined after consideration of all available payment and funding sources including title XIX of the social security act, as amended, all available third party sources, and parent resources according to any order for child support under chapter 10, title 32, Idaho Code. Services shall not be conditioned upon transfer of custody or parental rights.

SECTION 12. That Section 20-515, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-515. FAILURE TO OBEY SUMMONS, A CONTEMPT -- WARRANT. If any person summoned as herein provided shall, without reasonable cause, fail to appear, he may be proceeded against for contempt of court. In case the summons cannot be served, or the parties served fail to obey the same, or in any case when it shall be made to appear to the judge that the service will be ineffectual, or that the welfare of the juvenile or juvenile offender requires that he be brought forthwith into the custody of the court, a warrant or a capias may be issued for the parent, guardian or the juvenile or juvenile offender.

SECTION 13. That Section 20-516, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-516. APPREHENSION AND RELEASE OF JUVENILES -- DETENTION. (1) A peace officer may take a juvenile into custody, or a private citizen may detain a juvenile until the juvenile can be delivered forthwith into the custody of a peace officer, without order of the court:
  - (a) When he has reasonable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an act which would be a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult; or
  - (b) When in the presence of a peace officer or private citizen the juvenile has violated any local, state or federal law or municipal ordinance; or
  - (c) When there are reasonable grounds to believe the juvenile has committed a status offense. Status offenses are truancy, running away from or being beyond the control of parents, guardian, or legal custodian and curfew violations. Status offenders shall not be placed in any jail or juvenile detention facility but instead may be placed in juvenile shelter care facilities, except in the case of runaways, when:
    - <u>(i)</u> <u>T</u>there is a specific detention request from a <del>foreign</del> jurisdiction <u>outside</u> the state of <u>Idaho</u> to hold the juvenile pending transportation arrangements <u>or arrangements</u> through the interstate compact for juveniles; or
    - (ii) There is a specific detention request from a jurisdiction within the state of Idaho. Upon such request, the juvenile may be placed in a juvenile detention center for a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The court may order an extension of this detention period to allow for transportation arrangements for a period not to exceed an additional twenty-four (24) hours.
- (2) A peace officer may take a juvenile into custody upon a written order or warrant signed by a judge. The judge may issue the order or warrant after finding that there is reasonable cause to believe that the juvenile comes within the purview of this chapter. Such taking into custody shall not be deemed an arrest. Jurisdiction of the court shall attach from the time the juvenile is taken into custody. When an officer takes a juvenile into custody, he shall notify the parent, guardian or custodian of the juvenile as soon as possible. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, or unless it appears to the officer taking the juvenile into custody that it is contrary to the welfare of society or the juvenile, such juvenile shall be released to the custody of his parent or other responsible adult upon written promise, signed by such person, to bring the juvenile to the court at a stated time. Such written promise shall be submitted to the court as soon as possible. If such person shall fail to produce the juvenile as agreed, or upon notice from the court, a summons for such person may be issued by the court and a warrant may be issued for apprehension of the juvenile.
- (3) A juvenile taken into custody may be fingerprinted and photographed. Any fingerprints and photographs taken shall be forwarded as provided in subsection (8) of this section. If the court finds good cause it may order any fingerprints and photographs expunged.

(4) When a juvenile is not released he shall be taken forthwith to the court or place of detention specified by the court and then not later than twenty-four (24) hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, shall be brought before the court for a detention hearing to determine where the juvenile will be placed until the next hearing. Status offenders shall not be placed in any jail facility, but instead may be placed in juvenile shelter care facilities.

Placements may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Parents of the juvenile;
- (b) Relatives of the juvenile;
- (c) Foster care;
- (d) Group care;

- (e) A juvenile detention facility; or
- (f) Community-based diversion programs.
- (5) The person in charge of a detention facility shall give immediate notice to the court that the juvenile is in his custody.
- (6) No juvenile shall be held in detention longer than twenty-four (24) hours, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, unless a petition has been filed and the court has signed the detention order.
- (7) As soon as a juvenile is detained by court order, his parents, guardian or legal custodian shall be informed by notice in writing on forms prescribed by the court that they may have a prompt hearing regarding release or detention.
- (8) A juvenile taken into detention for an offense shall be finger-printed and photographed. Fingerprints and photographs taken of juveniles shall be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency and filed with the bureau of criminal identification of the Idaho state police which shall create a juvenile offender fingerprint file and enter the fingerprint data into the automated fingerprint identification system. The fingerprint data shall then be forwarded to the department to be maintained in a statewide juvenile offender information system. Access to the information in the juvenile offender system shall be controlled by the department, subject to the provisions of section 9-342, Idaho Code. If the court finds good cause it may order the fingerprints and photographs of the juvenile offender expunged.
- (9) Peace officers' records of juveniles shall be kept separate from records of adults and shall be subject to disclosure according to chapter 3, title 9, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 14. That Section 20-517, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-517. DETENTION ACCOMMODATIONS. (1) The county commissioners shall provide a detention facility for the detention of juveniles or juvenile offenders to be conducted by the court, or, subject to the approval of the court, by other appropriate public agency, provided that such detention shall comply with the provisions of section 20-518, Idaho Code; or within the limits of funds provided by the county commissioners the court may arrange for the use of private homes for such detention, subject to the supervision of the court or other agency, or may arrange with any institution or agency to receive for temporary care and custody juveniles within the jurisdiction of the court, provided said private individual or agency facilities, except

relatives of the juvenile, shall meet the licensing requirements as provided in this chapter for care of juveniles. Nothing herein shall prevent a jail facility from being utilized as a detention facility if it complies with the provisions of section 20-518, Idaho Code.

- (2) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, the county commissioners may enter into contracts or agreements with public or private agencies, individuals, other counties, or the department of juvenile corrections which may include the expenditures of moneys outside the county boundaries. If the county in which the court is located has made an agreement with another governmental unit or agency located outside the county or the judicial district for the detention of juveniles or juvenile offenders under this act, then any court in the county may order a juvenile or juvenile offender detained outside of the county or outside of the judicial district in the detention facility described in such agreement. All detention facilities provided for in this section shall comply with IDAPA 11.11.02 and section 20-518, Idaho Code.
- (3) The county wherein any court has entered an order for the detention of a juvenile <u>offender</u> outside of the county or outside of the judicial district as provided by subsection (2) of this section shall pay all direct and indirect costs of the detention of the juvenile <u>offender</u> to the governmental unit or agency owning or operating the detention facility in which the juvenile <u>offender</u> was detained. The amount of such cost may be determined <del>on a per day per juvenile basis</del> by agreement between the county wherein the court entered the order of detention and the county or governmental unit or agency owning or operating such detention facility.
- (4) All funds appropriated by the state for the planning and design of regional detention facilities shall be administered and distributed by the director of the department of administration for the planning and design of regional detention facilities in accordance with the requirements or directives of such appropriation. In administering such fund, the director of the department of administration shall consult with the designated county officials of every county involved or affected by a proposed regional detention facility and shall abide by the decision of the designated representatives of each of the counties so involved or affected.

SECTION 15. That Section 20-518, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-518. STANDARDS FOR DETENTION. The following shall be minimum standards for the detention of juveniles <u>or juvenile offenders</u> provided for in section 20-517, Idaho Code:
- (1) Juvenile detention facilities must be so constructed and/or maintained as to keep juveniles <u>detainees</u> segregated from adult offenders or those being treated as adult offenders under section 20-508 or 20-509, Idaho Code, with there to be no contact as to sight and/or sound between the two (2) classes.
- (2) Juvenile detention facilities must provide supervision and observation of juvenile detainees sufficient to protect the physical and mental health of the detainees.
- (3) Juveniles <u>detainees</u> held in detention must be provided with at least three (3) adequate and nutritional meals per day.

(4) Juveniles <u>detainees</u> held in detention must have access to reading materials on a regular and systematic basis. Detained juveniles may receive books, newspapers and periodicals from any source including delivery to the detention facilities by family members, subject to the right of detention authorities to inspect and remove dangerous or harmful materials. Detention authorities may forbid the introduction into holding quarters of obscene books or periodicals.

- (5) A visiting program shall be established in juvenile detention facilities which will allow for family visits to each juvenile for at least two (2) hours each week.
- (6) The juvenile detention facility shall meet the standards and rules set forth in IDAPA 05.01.02 and IDAPA 11.11.02.
- $\underline{(7)}$  Notwithstanding any other provision in this chapter, the minimum standards set forth herein shall not apply to any person who attains his or her eighteenth birthday prior to beginning or while in detention. When such person attains his or her eighteenth birthday, he or she shall be transferred from juvenile detention to the county jail.
- SECTION 16. That Section 20-520, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-520. SENTENCING. (1) Upon the entry of an order finding the juvenile offender is within the purview of the act, the court shall then hold a sentencing hearing in the manner prescribed by the Idaho juvenile rules to determine the sentence that will promote accountability, competency development and community protection. Prior to the entry of an order disposing of the case, other than an order of discharge or dismissal, the court may request and, if requested, shall receive a report containing the results of an inquiry into the home environment, past history, competency development, prevention or out of home placement services provided, and the social, physical and mental condition of the juvenile offender. The court shall not consider or review the report prior to the entry of an order of adjudication. Upon presentation and consideration of the report by the court, the court may proceed to sentence the juvenile offender as follows:
  - (a) Place the juvenile <u>offender</u> on formal probation for a period not to exceed three (3) years from the date of the order, except the court may place a juvenile <u>offender</u> on formal probation for a period not to exceed the juvenile <u>'s offender's</u> twenty-first birthday if the court finds that the juvenile offender has committed a crime of a sexual nature;
  - (b) Sentence the juvenile <u>offender</u> to detention pursuant to this act for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days for each act, omission or status which is prohibited by the federal, state, local or municipal law or ordinance by reason of minority only. The sentence shall not which can only be executed unless when the court finds that the act, omission or status is in violation of section 922(x) of title 18, United States Code, or the court finds that the juvenile offender is an habitual status offender as defined in section 20-521, Idaho Code, or has violated the court's decree imposing the sentence as provided below.
  - If the court, after notice and hearing, finds that a juvenile  $\underline{\text{offender}}$  has violated the court's decree imposing the sentence under circumstances that bring the violation under the valid court order ex-

ception of the federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974, as amended, the court may commit the juvenile <u>offender</u> to detention for the period of detention previously imposed at sentencing;

- (c) Commit the juvenile <u>offender</u> to a period of detention, pursuant to this act, for a period of time not to exceed ninety (90) days for each unlawful or criminal act the juvenile is found to have committed, if the unlawful or criminal act would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, or where the juvenile has been adjudicated as an habitual status offender;
- (d) If the juvenile <u>offender</u> has committed an unlawful or criminal act which would be a felony if committed by an adult, the court may commit the juvenile <u>offender</u> to detention for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days for each unlawful or criminal act;
- (e) Whenever a court commits a juvenile <u>offender</u> to a period of detention it the juvenile detention facility shall notify the school district where the detention facility is located. No juvenile who is found to come within the purview of the act for the commission of a status offense shall be sentenced to detention in a jail facility unless an adjudication has been made that the juvenile <u>offender</u> is an habitual status offender;
- (f) Commit the juvenile <u>offender</u> to detention and suspend the sentence on specific probationary conditions;
- (g) The court may suspend or restrict the juvenile's offender's driving privileges for such periods of time as the court deems necessary, and the court may take possession of the juvenile's offender's driver's license. The juvenile offender may request restricted driving privileges during a period of suspension, which the court may allow if the juvenile offender shows by a preponderance of evidence that driving privileges are necessary for his employment or for family health needs;
- (h) The court may order that the juvenile <u>offender</u> be examined or treated by a physician, surgeon, psychiatrist or psychologist, or that he receive other special care, or that he submit to an alcohol or drug evaluation, if needed, and for such purposes may place the juvenile offender in a hospital or other suitable facility;
- (i) The court may order that the department of health and welfare conduct a comprehensive substance abuse assessment of the juvenile offender. After receiving the comprehensive substance abuse assessment, and upon a finding by the court that treatment will provide a cost-effective means of achieving the sentencing goals of accountability, competency development and community protection, the court may order that the juvenile offender receive immediate treatment for substance abuse in keeping with a plan of treatment approved by the court. The initial cost of the assessment and treatment shall be borne by the department of health and welfare. The director of the department of health and welfare rules consistent with this paragraph (i) to establish a schedule of fees to be charged to parents by the department of health and welfare for such services based upon the cost of
- the services and the ability of parents to pay;
  (j) In support of an order under the provisions of this section, the court may make an additional order setting forth reasonable conditions

to be complied with by the parents, the juvenile <u>offender</u>, his legal guardian or custodian, or any other person who has been made a party to the proceedings, including, but not limited to, restrictions on visitation by the parents or one (1) parent, restrictions on the juvenile's <u>offender's</u> associates, occupation and other activities, and requirements to be observed by the parents, guardian or custodian;

- (k) The court may make any other reasonable order which is in the best interest of the juvenile <u>offender</u> or is required for the protection of the public, except that no person under the age of eighteen (18) years may be committed to jail, prison or a secure facility which does not meet the standards set forth in section 20-518, Idaho Code, unless jurisdiction over the individual is in the process of being waived or has been waived pursuant to section 20-508 or 20-509, Idaho Code. The court may combine several of the above-listed modes of disposition where they are compatible;
- (1) An order under the provisions of this section for probation or placement of a juvenile <u>offender</u> with an individual or an agency may provide a schedule for review of the case by the court;
- (m) Order the proceeding expanded or altered to include consideration of the cause pursuant to chapter 16, title 16, Idaho Code;
- (n) Order the case and all documents and records connected therewith transferred to the magistrate division of the district court for the county where the juvenile <u>offender</u> and/or parents reside if different than the county where the juvenile <u>offender</u> was charged and found to have committed the unlawful or criminal act, for the entry of a dispositional order;
- (o) Order such other terms, conditions, care or treatment as appears to the court will best serve the interests of the juvenile <u>offender</u> and the community;
- (p) The court shall assess a twenty dollar (\$20.00) detention/probation training academy fee against the juvenile for every petition filed where there has been an adjudication that the juvenile is within the purview of this chapter. All moneys raised pursuant to this paragraph shall be transmitted by the court for deposit in the juvenile corrections fund which is created in section 20-542, Idaho Code;
- (q) Additionally, the court shall assess a fee of sixty cents (60¢) per hour of community service against the juvenile offender for every petition filed where there has been an adjudication that the juvenile offender is within the purview of this chapter and the court is ordering community service. Such fee is to be remitted by the court to the state insurance fund for purposes of providing worker's compensation insurance for persons performing community service pursuant to this chapter. However, if a county is self-insured and provides worker's compensation insurance for persons performing community service pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, then remittance to the state insurance fund is not required;
- (r) Commit the juvenile <u>offender</u> to the legal custody of the department of juvenile corrections for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed the juvenile's <u>offender's</u> nineteenth birthday, unless the custody review board determines that extended time in custody is necessary

 to address competency development, accountability, and community protection; provided however, that no juvenile <u>offender</u> shall remain in the custody of the department beyond the juvenile's <u>offender's</u> twenty-first birthday. The department shall adopt rules implementing the custody review board and operations and procedures of such board;

- (s) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a court may not commit a juvenile offender under the age of ten (10) years to a period of detention or to the custody of the department of juvenile corrections for placement in secure confinement.
- (2) When an order is entered pursuant to this section, the juvenile offender shall be transported to the facility or program so designated by the court or the department, as applicable, by the sheriff of the county where the juvenile offender resides or is committed, or by an appointed agent. When committing a juvenile offender to the department, or another entity, the court shall at once forward to the department or entity a certified copy of the order of commitment.
- (3) Unless the court determines that an order of restitution would be inappropriate or undesirable, it shall order the juvenile <u>offender</u> or his parents or both to pay restitution to or make whole any victim who suffers an economic loss as a result of the juvenile's <u>offender's</u> conduct in accordance with the standards and requirements of sections 19-5304 and 19-5305, Idaho Code. The amount of restitution which may be ordered by the court shall not be subject to the limitations of section 6-210, Idaho Code. Court-ordered restitution shall be paid prior to any other court-ordered payments unless the court specifically orders otherwise. The clerk of the district court, with the approval of the administrative district judge, may use the procedures set forth in section 19-4708, Idaho Code, for the collection of the restitution.
- (4) The court may order the juvenile's <u>offender's</u> parents, legal guardian or custodian to pay the charges imposed by community programs ordered by the court for the juvenile <u>offender</u>, or the juvenile's <u>offender's</u> parents, legal guardian or custodian.
- (5) Any parent, legal guardian or custodian violating any order of the court entered against the person under the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to contempt proceedings under the provisions of chapter 6, title 7, Idaho Code.

SECTION 17. That Section 20-521, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-521. HABITUAL STATUS OFFENDER. (1) Any juvenile offender who has been adjudicated for commission of two (2) status offenses within twelve (12) months may be charged, petitioned and adjudicated as an habitual status offender for the third status offense committed within that twelve (12) month period.
- $\underline{(2)}$  The court may utilize any dispositional alternative for an habitual status offender that is detailed in section 20-520, Idaho Code, except that the juvenile <u>offender</u> shall not be placed in the  $\underline{an}$  Idaho juvenile corrections center.

SECTION 18. That Section 20-522, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-522. JURISDICTION OVER PARENTS. Whenever a juvenile offender is found to come under the purview of this chapter, the court shall have jurisdiction and authority to have the juvenile offender and the juvenile's offender's parent(s), legal guardian or custodian sign a probationary contract with the court containing terms and conditions that the juvenile offender and the juvenile's offender's parent(s), legal guardian or custodian must adhere to as a condition of the juvenile's offender's probation. The probationary contract may provide that upon a violation or breach of the terms and conditions of the probationary contract, the juvenile's offender's parent(s), legal quardian or custodian shall be liable to the court for a specific monetary sum not in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the breach of contract. All such moneys shall be payable to the court and shall be in addition to any other fines, penalties or other sanctions provided by law. Any moneys received by the court pursuant to this section shall be paid into the juvenile corrections fund created in section 20-542, Idaho Code. In lieu of or in addition to a monetary payment, the court may order that the parent(s), legal guardian or custodian attend parenting classes or undergo other treatment or counseling. Any person violating any order of the court entered under the provisions of this section shall be subject to contempt proceedings under the provisions of chapter 6, title 7, Idaho Code.

SECTION 19. That Section 20-524, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-524. SUPPORT OF JUVENILE OR JUVENILE OFFENDER -- REIMBURSEMENT FOR COSTS INCURRED. (1) Whenever a juvenile or juvenile offender is placed by the court in custody other than that of the juvenile's his or her parents, guardian or custodian, after due notice to the parent, guardian or other persons legally obligated to care for and support the juvenile or juvenile offender, and after a hearing, the court may order and decree that the parent or other legally obligated person shall pay in such a manner as the court may direct a reasonable sum that will cover in whole or in part the support and treatment of the juvenile or juvenile offender. If the parent or other legally obligated person willfully fails or refuses to pay such sum, the court may proceed against him for contempt, or the order may be filed and shall have the effect of a civil judgment.
- (2) If the juvenile <u>or juvenile offender</u> is detained, the court may order that the parents or other legal guardian of the juvenile <u>or juvenile offender</u> contribute to the costs of detention in an amount to be set by the court. The order may be filed and shall have the effect of a civil judgment. It is the intent of the legislature that foster parents or a parent or legal guardian receiving public assistance relating to that juvenile <u>or juvenile offender</u> should not benefit from the continued receipt of payments or public assistance from any state or federal agency while the juvenile <u>or juvenile offender</u> is detained. The department of health and welfare is directed to promulgate a rule implementing this intent.

(3) All child support orders shall notify the obligor that the order will be enforced by income withholding pursuant to chapter 12, title 32, Idaho Code.

- (4) Failure to include these provisions does not affect the validity of the support order or decree. The court shall require that the social security numbers of both the obligor and obligee be included in the order or decree.
- SECTION 20. That Section 20-524A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-524A. PAYMENT OF DETENTION COSTS. If the juvenile <u>offender</u> is committed to the custody of the department of juvenile corrections pursuant to chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, the department shall reimburse the county for the period of time in excess of five (5) calendar days during which the juvenile <u>offender</u> is housed at a detention facility. This time period shall begin to run on the first business day the department receives a copy of the order of commitment, executed by the court. Orders received by the department after 3 o'clock p.m., mountain standard time, on a business day, will be considered to have been received the next business day. Facsimile transmissions of the order are acceptable.
- SECTION 21. That Section 20-525, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-525. RECORDS -- PRIVILEGED INFORMATION. (1) The court shall maintain records of all cases brought before it. In proceedings under this act the following juvenile courtroom proceedings and records shall be open to the public: all proceedings against a juvenile offender of the age of fourteen (14) years or older and who is petitioned or charged with an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult including the court docket, petitions, complaints, information, arraignments, trials, sentencings, probation violation hearings and dispositions, motions and other papers filed in any case in any district; transcripts of testimony taken by the court; and findings, verdicts, judgments, orders, decrees and other papers filed in proceedings before the court of any district.
- (2) Juvenile courtroom proceedings and records shall remain confidential when the court and the prosecutor agree extraordinary circumstances exist that justify records of a juvenile <u>offender</u> of the age of fourteen (14) years or older and who is petitioned or charged with an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult should remain confidential because it is in the best interest of the juvenile <u>offender</u>.
- (3) In proceedings under this act the following records and court proceedings of juveniles offenders of the age of thirteen (13) years or younger shall not be withheld from public inspection, except on court order, which order must be made in writing in each case: the court docket, petitions, complaints, information, arraignments, trials, sentencings, probation violation hearings and dispositions, motions and other papers filed in any case in any district; transcripts of testimony taken by the court; and findings, verdicts, judgments, orders, decrees and other papers filed in proceedings before the court of any district.

(4) These records shall be open to inspection according to chapter 3, title 9, Idaho Code. All information obtained and social records prepared in the discharge of official duty by an employee of the court shall be subject to disclosure according to chapter 3, title 9, Idaho Code.

- (5) The victim of misconduct shall always be entitled to the name of the juvenile <u>offender</u> involved, the name of the juvenile<u>'s</u> <u>offender's</u> parents or guardian, and their addresses and telephone numbers, if available in the records of the court.
- (6) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this act and notwithstanding any order entered pursuant hereto, nothing in this act shall prohibit the exchange of records created pursuant to this act between prosecuting attorneys or courts in this state.

SECTION 22. That Section 20-525A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-525A. EXPUNGEMENT OF RECORD -- HEARING -- FINDINGS NECESSARY -- SPECIAL INDEX -- EFFECT OF ORDER. (1) Any person who has been adjudicated in a case under this act and found to be within the purview of the act for having committed a felony offense or having been committed to the department of juvenile corrections may, after the expiration of five (5) years from the date of termination of the continuing jurisdiction of the court, or, in case the juvenile offender was committed to the juvenile corrections center, five (5) years from the date of his release from the juvenile corrections center, or after reaching age eighteen (18), whichever occurs last, petition the court for the expungement of his record. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing and shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the pendency of the petition and of the date of the hearing. The prosecuting attorney and any other person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing.

- (2) Any person who has been adjudicated in a case under this act and found to be within the purview of the act for having committed misdemeanor or status offenses only and not having been committed to the department of juvenile corrections may, after the expiration of one (1) year from the date of termination of the continuing jurisdiction of the court or after reaching age eighteen (18) years, whichever occurs later, petition the court for the expungement of his record. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing and shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the pendency of the petition and the date of the hearing. The prosecuting attorney and any other person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing.
- (3) In any case where the prosecuting attorney has elected to utilize the diversion process or the court orders an informal adjustment pursuant to section 20-511, Idaho Code, the person may, after the expiration of one (1) year from the date of termination of the continuing jurisdiction of the court or after reaching age eighteen (18) years, whichever occurs later, petition the court for the expungement of his record. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing and shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the pendency of the petition and the date of the hearing. The prosecuting attorney and any other person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing.

- (4) The court may not expunge a conviction for any of the following crimes from a juvenile's offender's record:
  - (a) Administering poison with intent to kill (18-4014, Idaho Code);
  - (b) Aggravated battery (18-907, Idaho Code);

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- (c) Armed robbery (chapter 65, title 18, Idaho Code);
- (d) Arson (chapter 8, title 18, Idaho Code);
- (e) Assault with intent to commit a serious felony (18-909, Idaho Code);
- (f) Assault with intent to murder (18-4015, Idaho Code);
- (g) Assault or battery upon certain personnel, felony (18-915, Idaho Code);
- (h) Forcible sexual penetration by use of a foreign object (18-6608, Idaho Code);
- (i) Infamous crime against nature, committed by force or violence (18-6605, Idaho Code);
- (j) Injury to child, felony (18-1501, Idaho Code);
- (k) Kidnapping (18-4501, Idaho Code);
- (1) Murder of any degree (18-4001 and 18-4003, Idaho Code);
- (m) Rape, excluding statutory rape (18-6101 and 18-6108, Idaho Code);
- (n) Ritualized abuse of a child (18-1506A, Idaho Code);
- (o) Sexual exploitation of a child (18-1507, Idaho Code);
- (p) Unlawful use of destructive device or bomb (18-3320, Idaho Code);
- (q) Voluntary manslaughter (18-4006 1., Idaho Code);
- (r) A violation of the provisions of section 37-2732(a)(1)(A), (B) or
- (C), Idaho Code, when the violation occurred on or within one thousand (1,000) feet of the property of any public or private primary or secondary school, or in those portions of any building, park, stadium or other structure or grounds which were, at the time of the violation, being used for an activity sponsored by or through such a school;
- (s) A violation of the provisions of section 37-2732B, Idaho Code, related to drug trafficking or manufacturing of illegal drugs.
- (5) If the court finds after hearing that the petitioner has not been adjudicated as a juvenile offender for any of the crimes identified in subsection (4) of this section, and has not been convicted of a felony, or of a misdemeanor wherein violence toward another person was attempted or committed since the termination of the court's jurisdiction or his release from the juvenile corrections center, and that no proceeding involving such felony or misdemeanor is pending or being instituted against him, and if the court further finds to its satisfaction that the petitioner has been held accountable, is developing life skills necessary to become a contributing member of the community and that the expungement of the petitioner's record will not compromise public safety, it shall order all records in the petitioner's case in the custody of the court and all such records, including law enforcement investigatory reports and fingerprint records, in the custody of any other agency or official sealed; and shall further order all references to said adjudication, diversion or informal adjustment removed from all indices and from all other records available to the public. However, a special index of the expungement proceedings and records shall be kept by the court ordering expungement, which index shall not be available to the public and shall be revealed only upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Copies of the order shall be sent to each agency or official named in the 1 2 order. Upon the entry of the order the proceedings in the petitioner's case shall be deemed never to have occurred and the petitioner may properly reply 3 accordingly upon any inquiry in the matter. Inspection of the records may thereafter be permitted only by the court upon petition by the person who is the subject of the records or by any other court of competent jurisdiction, and only to persons named in the petition.

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SECTION 23. That Section 20-526, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-526. ENCOURAGING VIOLATIONS. Any person who by any act or neglect encourages, aids or causes a juvenile to come within the purview or jurisdiction of this chapter, or who after notice that the driving privileges of the juvenile offender have been suspended or restricted under the provisions of this chapter knowingly permits or encourages said juvenile offender to operate a motor vehicle in violation of such suspension or restriction shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The court may impose conditions upon any person found guilty under this section, and so long as such person shall comply therewith to the satisfaction of the court, the sentence imposed may be suspended.

SECTION 24. That Section 20-528, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-528. APPEALS. All orders or final judgments made by any court in matters affecting a juvenile offender within the purview of this act may be appealed by the juvenile offender or the state. A decision by the court pursuant to section 20-508, Idaho Code, not to waive jurisdiction under this act over the juvenile offender may be appealed by the state. Appeals shall be reviewed as provided by the appellate rules of the supreme court of Idaho, except no undertaking shall be required. Upon filing of the notice of appeal, the district court shall take jurisdiction of the case and if the juvenile offender is in detention shall promptly hold a hearing after the filing of a request to determine whether the juvenile offender shall remain in detention.

SECTION 25. That Section 20-530, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REASSESSMENT OF COMMITTED JUVENILES OFFENDERS -- RECORDS --20-530. FAILURE TO REASSESS. (1) The department shall make periodic reassessments of all juveniles offenders committed to it for the purpose of determining whether existing orders and dispositions in individual cases should be modified or continued in force. Assessments may be made as frequently as the department considers desirable and shall be made with respect to every juvenile offender at intervals not exceeding one (1) year. Reports of periodic reassessments made pursuant to this section shall be filed with the court from which the juvenile offender was committed.

(2) The department shall keep written records of assessments, prognosis, and all orders concerning disposition or treatment of every juvenile offender committed to it.

(3) Failure of the department to assess a committed juvenile <u>offender</u> or to reassess him within one (1) year of a previous assessment shall not of itself entitle the juvenile <u>offender</u> to discharge from the control of the department but shall entitle him to petition the committing court for an order of discharge and the court shall discharge him unless the department satisfies the court of the need for further control.

SECTION 26. That Section 20-531, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-531. SECURE FACILITIES. (1) The department shall maintain and operate secure facilities for the custody of juvenile offenders who pose a danger of serious bodily harm to others or who have engaged in a pattern of serious criminal offenses, and who cannot be controlled in a less secure setting.
- (2) The department shall provide or make available to juvenile offenders in secure facilities, instruction appropriate to the age, needs and range of abilities of the juveniles offenders. An assessment shall be made of each juvenile offender at the secure facility to determine abilities, learning disabilities, interests, attitudes and similar matters. Training in the development of competency and life skills designed to assist the juvenile offender in operating effectively within and becoming a contributing member of the community shall be provided. Prevocational education shall be provided to acquaint juvenile offenders with vocations, their requirements and opportunities.
- (3) The department shall place juvenile offenders committed to the department in a state or privately operated secure facility that provides humane care and developmental opportunities for the juvenile offender while promoting accountability and community protection.
- (4) The department shall adopt standards, policies and procedures for the regulation and operation of secure facilities. Such standards, policies and procedures shall not be inconsistent with law. Policies shall be promulgated as rules in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 27. That Section 20-532, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-532. TERM OF COMMITMENT -- REVIEW AFTER COMMITMENT. A juvenile offender committed to a secure facility shall remain until the <u>juvenile</u> offender reaches nineteen (19) years of age, is retained for extended custody pursuant to section  $20-520\,(1)\,(r)$ , Idaho Code, or is released or discharged. A juvenile offender committed to a secure facility shall appear before the department within ninety (90) days after commitment, for review of treatment plans.

SECTION 28. That Section 20-532A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-532A. ORDER FOR APPREHENSION AND DETENTION OF ESCAPEES FROM CUSTODY. Upon a finding by the Idaho department of juvenile corrections that a juvenile <u>offender</u> in the custody of the department has escaped from custody, a written order signed by the director or his designee shall be a sufficient order for detention for any law enforcement officer to apprehend and take into custody such person. It is hereby made the duty of all sheriffs, police, constables, parole officers, prison officials and other peace officers, to execute such order. From and after the issuance of the detention order and until taken into custody, the escapee shall be considered a fugitive from justice. Upon apprehension, the juvenile <u>offender</u> shall be detained in the closest available detention center and shall thereafter be transported by the department as soon as possible or, at the discretion of the detaining authority, the juvenile <u>offender</u> may be transported directly by that authority to the department's nearest regional facility.

SECTION 29. That Section 20-533, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-533. RELEASE FROM CUSTODY OF THE DEPARTMENT. (1) The department shall determine an appropriate date for release of the juvenile offender from the custody of the department, based upon guidelines established by the department. The department shall review and update policy guidelines annually.
- (2) Juvenile offenders may be released to their own home, to a residential community based program, to a nonresidential community based treatment program, to an approved independent living setting, or to other appropriate residences, but shall remain on probation until the probation is terminated by the court. Following the release of a juvenile offender the court may conduct a hearing to review the juvenile's offender's conditions of probation and determine whether existing conditions should be amended or eliminated or additional conditions imposed.
- (3) County probation officers shall enforce probation conditions and supervise juvenile offenders while on probation. As authorized by court order, probation officers may establish additional reasonable conditions of probation with which the juvenile offender must comply. The juvenile offender may move for a hearing before the court to contest any conditions imposed by the probation officer. If the probation officer establishes additional conditions of probation, the probation officer shall advise the juvenile offender at the time such additional conditions are imposed of the juvenile's offender's right to move the court for a hearing to contest those conditions.
- (4) When the department is considering release of a juvenile offender committed to the department for confinement, the department shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the county from which the juvenile offender was committed to confinement, the judge whose order caused the juvenile offender to be committed to confinement and the victims of the juvenile offender's unlawful conduct.

SECTION 30. That Section 20-533A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-533A. COMPLIANCE WITH OPEN MEETING LAW -- EXECUTIVE SESSIONS AUTHORIZED -- CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS. (1) All meetings of the custody review board of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections shall be held in accordance with the open meeting law as provided in chapter 23, title 67, Idaho Code, provided however:

- (a) Deliberations and decisions of the board concerning whether or not a juvenile <u>offender</u> shall be held in custody of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections for an extended period of time past his or her nineteenth birthday may be made in executive session; and
- (b) Votes of individual members in custody decisions shall not be made public, provided that the board shall maintain a record of the votes of the individual members as required in subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) A written record of the vote to retain the juvenile <u>offender</u> in custody for an extended period of time by each board member in each case reviewed by that member shall be produced by the board. Such record shall be kept confidential and privileged from disclosure, provided the record shall be made available upon request to the governor, the chairman of the senate judiciary and rules committee and the chairman of the house of representatives judiciary, rules and administration committee for all lawful purposes.
- (3) A board member or employee of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections who distributes to any person not specifically listed in this section any hearing information or records that are legally required to be kept confidential shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (4) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any person from obtaining the results of any action by the board or director of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections without reference to the manner in which any member voted, and the board shall make such information public unless doing so would violate public records laws.
- (5) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the director, designated staff of the director, the governor, the chairman of the senate judiciary and rules committee or the chairman of the house of representatives judiciary, rules and administration committee from attending any meeting, including any executive session, of the custody review board.
- SECTION 31. That Section 20-535, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-535. REVIEW OF PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILES OFFENDERS -- CERTIFICATION. The department shall annually review all state operated or state contracted programs which provide services to juvenile offenders and certify compliance with standards provided by the department. Written reviews shall be provided to the managers of those programs. Based upon policies established by the department, those programs which are unable or unwilling to comply with approved standards may not be certified. Any person owning or operating a private facility who willfully fails to comply with the standards established by the department shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- SECTION 32. That Section 20-539A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-539A. DISTRIBUTION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE, OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONTRACT FACILITIES. Each facility housing juvenile offenders in department custody, whether a state, other public or private contract facility, shall comply with the following requirements for disbursement and reporting:

- (1) State facilities, upon receiving any moneys credited to a juvenile <u>offender</u> in its custody, shall deposit the funds in the juvenile corrections victim restitution fund pursuant to section 20-539, Idaho Code.
- offenders in department custody, upon receiving any moneys credited to or earned by a juvenile offender at the facility, shall directly distribute the moneys on or before the first day of each calendar quarter to the county court that committed the juvenile offender to department custody. Upon remitting moneys to a county on behalf of a juvenile offender, the facility shall report the direct distribution to the department for inclusion in the department's records.
- SECTION 33. That Section 20-542, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-542. JUVENILE CORRECTIONS FUND -- CREATION. There is hereby created in the state treasury, the juvenile corrections fund. Moneys in the fund shall be utilized by the department for construction and administration of facilities under the jurisdiction of the department of juvenile corrections, for assistance to a county or series of counties in constructing, contracting for or administering detention facilities for juveniles offenders, to coordinate training for juvenile detention officers and/or juvenile probation officers, and for alternative programs designed to help juveniles avoid the traditional juvenile corrections system. All moneys in the fund may be expended only pursuant to appropriation by the legislature.
- SECTION 34. That Section 20-547, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-547. CONSTRUCTION OF ACT -- CITATION OF ACT -- OTHER CODE REFERENCES CONSTRUED. This act shall be liberally construed to the end that the legislative policy expressed herein is achieved. This act may be cited as the "Juvenile Corrections Act of 1995." On and after the effective date of this act, any citation in the Idaho Code to chapter 18, title 16, Idaho Code, shall be understood and construed as a citation to chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, unless the context otherwise requires.
- SECTION 35. That Section 20-548, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-548. COMPENSATION -- AMOUNT -- CREDITING ACCOUNT OF JUVENILE OFFENDER -- JUVENILES OFFENDERS NOT EMPLOYEES. (1) Each juvenile offender who is engaged in productive work under the jurisdiction of the director of the department of juvenile corrections may receive for this work such compensation as the director shall determine, to be paid out of any funds available in the department of juvenile corrections competency development

account. After payment of restitution pursuant to section 20-538, Idaho Code, compensation shall be credited to the account of the juvenile offender to be used for payment of fines, reimbursement to the department of juvenile corrections for expenses directly related to that juvenile offender, and upon certain circumstances, payment to the juvenile offender upon release from the department of juvenile corrections.

 $\underline{(2)}$  No juvenile  $\underline{\text{offender}}$  compensated under this act shall be considered an employee of the state or the department of juvenile corrections, nor shall any juvenile  $\underline{\text{offender}}$  come within any of the provisions of the worker's compensation law, or be entitled to any benefits thereunder whether on behalf of himself or any other person.

SECTION 36. That Section 20-549, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-549. CURFEW VIOLATIONS -- CITATION -- NOTIFICATION. Violation by a juvenile offender of a curfew established by a municipal or county ordinance shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300), detention, or both. Fines shall be deposited in the county juvenile justice fund of the county where the violation occurred, or if such a fund has not been established, then in the current county expense account for juvenile corrections purposes in the county where the violation occurred. The imposition of detention shall be subject to the provisions of sections 20-520(1)(bc) and 20-521, Idaho Code. Detention of a juvenile offender in a county jail or detention center for violation of a curfew is prohibited unless the juvenile offender is an habitual status offender as defined in section 20-521, Idaho Code.

Any peace officer may issue a citation for violation of a curfew that shall thereafter proceed under the juvenile corrections act in the same manner as though the violation was charged by a petition. Citations shall be issued on the Idaho uniform citation form. The peace officer issuing a curfew citation may detain the violator and at the time the citation is issued shall make a reasonable effort to obtain the endorsement of the juvenile's parent or legal guardian on the citation. If the endorsement of a parent or legal guardian cannot be obtained with the exercise of reasonable diligence, a copy of the citation shall be hand delivered or mailed to the juvenile's parent or legal guardian by a peace officer at least seven (7) days prior to the date set for the juvenile's appearance. The citation shall provide a date certain for the appearance before a magistrate of the juvenile and parent or legal guardian.

When sentencing a juvenile <u>offender</u> for violating a curfew, the court may also enter any order authorized in section 20-520, Idaho Code. The court shall have jurisdiction over the parent or legal guardian of the violator pursuant to section 20-522, Idaho Code.

SECTION 37. That Section 39-1202, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

39-1202. DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the Idaho board of health and welfare.

- (2) "Child care" means that care, control, supervision or maintenance of children for twenty-four (24) hours a day which is provided as an alternative to parental care.
- (3) "Child" means an individual less than eighteen (18) years of age who is not enrolled in an institution of higher education.
- (4) "Children's agency" means a person who operates a business for the placement of children in foster homes or for adoption in a permanent home and who does not provide child care as part of that business. Children's agency does not include a licensed attorney or physician assisting or providing natural and adoptive parents with legal services or medical services necessary to initiate and complete adoptive placements.
- (5) "Children's camp" means a program of child care at a location away from the child's home which is primarily recreational and includes the overnight accommodation of the child and is not intended to provide treatment, therapy or rehabilitation for the child.
- (6) "Children's institution" means a person who operates a residential facility for children not related to that person if that person is an individual, for the purpose of providing child care. Children's institutions include, but are not limited to, foster homes, maternity homes, children's therapeutic outdoor programs, or any facilities providing treatment, therapy or rehabilitation for children. Children's institutions do not include: (a) facilities which provide only daycare as defined in chapter 11, title 39, Idaho Code; (b) facilities and agencies including hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, and intermediate care facilities for people with intellectual disabilities licensed pursuant to chapter 13, title 39, Idaho Code; (c) day schools; (d) individuals acting in an advisory capacity, counseling a child in a religious context, and providing no child care associated with the advice; (e) the occasional or irregular care of a neighbor's, relative's or friend's child or children by a person not ordinarily engaged in child care.
- (7) "Children's residential care facility" means a children's institution, excluding:
  - (a) Foster homes;

- (b) Residential schools;
- (c) Children's camps.

No facility expressly excluded from the definition of a children's institution is included within the definition of a children's residential care facility.

- (8) "Children's therapeutic outdoor program" is a program which is designed to provide behavioral, substance abuse, or mental health services to minors in an outdoor setting. This does not include children's camps, church camps, or other outdoor programs primarily designed to be educational or recreational, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H or sports camps.
- (9) "Continued care" means the ongoing placement of an individual in a foster home, children's residential care facility, or transitional living placement who reaches the age of eighteen (18) years but is less than twentyone (21) years of age.
- (10) "Day school" means a public, private, parochial or secular facility offering an educational program in which the children leave the facility

each day at the conclusion of the academic, vocational or school supervised activities.

- (11) "Department" means the state department of health and welfare.
- (12) "Director" means the director of the department of health and welfare.
- (13) "Foster care" means child care by a person not related to the child, in lieu of parental care, in a foster home.
- (14) "Foster home" means a home which accepts, for any period of time, with or without compensation, one (1) or more children who are not related to the foster parent as members of the household for the purpose of providing substitute parental care.
- (15) "Group care" means foster care of a number of children for whom child care in a family setting is not available or appropriate, in a dormitory or cottage type setting, characterized by activities and discipline of a more regimented and less formal nature than found in a family setting.
- (16) "Juvenile detention" is as defined in section  $20-502(\frac{65}{2})$ , Idaho Code, of the juvenile corrections act.
- (17) "Juvenile detention center" means a facility established pursuant to sections 20-517 and 20-518, Idaho Code.
- (18) "Person" includes any individual, group of individuals, association, partnership, limited liability company or corporation.
- (19) "Placement" means finding a suitable licensed foster home or suitable adoptive home for a child and completing the arrangements for a child to be accepted into and adjusted to such home.
- (20) "Relative" means a child's grandparent, great grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle, great uncle, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, first cousin, sibling and half-sibling.
- (21) "Representative" means an employee of the state department of health and welfare.
- (22) "Residential facility" means any facility where child care is provided, as defined in this section, and which provides day and night accommodation.
- (23) "Residential school" means a residential facility for children which:
  - (a) Provides a planned, scheduled, regular, academic or vocational school program for students in the elementary, middle or secondary grades as defined in section 33-1001, Idaho Code; and
  - (b) Provides services substantially comparable to those provided in nonresidential public schools where the primary purpose is the education and academic pursuits of the students; and
  - (c) Does not seek, receive or enroll students for treatment of such special needs as substance abuse, mental illness, emotional disturbance, developmental disability or intellectual disability; and
  - (d) Is not:

- (i) A college or university; or
- (ii) A children's camp as defined in this section; or
- (iii) A public or private day school in which the children leave the facility each day at the conclusion of the academic, vocational and school supervised activities.

1 (24) "Transitional living" means living arrangements and aftercare 2 services for children, or as continued care, to gain experience living on 3 their own in a supportive and supervised environment prior to emancipation.